BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19 1866 VOLUME XXXIII---NUMBER 16.

THE BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,

At Bowman's Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge, on the Lower Floor.

TERMS:—$8.00 per Year.
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

at the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier, at Two Dollars per year, *invariably* in advance.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS.
JOHN S. WHEELER. JOHN H. LYNDE.

AGENCIES,

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.

S. R. NILES, Agent, Dolby's Building, Court street, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.

☞ Subscribers finding this notice marked, will understand that the time for which they paid has early expired.

Your Subscription expires

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN B. FOSTER. JOSEPH W. FREESE.

JOHN B. FOSTER & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Auctioneers & Insurance Agents,

No. 44 West Market Square, Bangor, Me.

Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandise and Personal Property. may18

HORTON & PATTEN,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Cabinet Organs, Melodeons, Violins, Guitars & Strings

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC

TUNING DONE TO ORDER.

No. 7, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,

L. R. HORTON, J. S. PATTEN, apr 10 BANGOR, ME.

NICKERSON & PAINE,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

OFFICE, - - No. 10 Wheelwright & Clark's Block (*Up two flights of Stairs.*)

Bangor, Aug. 2, 1865. daw

C. A. BALLEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OLDTOWN, MAINE.

june 29—d1m w3m

WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

NO. 105 MIDDLE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

Drawings and Models furnished if Required.

july 2—3taw3w

LOTHROP, BEARSE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCELSIOR BURNING OIL,

Signal Oil, Coal, Sperm, Whale, Lard, and Lubricating Oils, also,

BURNING FLUID, PETROLEUM and BENZINE,

Lamp Ware, Burners, Fluid Tubes, Wicking, &c.

NO. 43 INDIA STREET,

J. A. B. LOTHROP, R. BEARSE, H. HUNT. W. Handy, Travelling Agt. N. H. COLTON, General Agent for Bangor. BOSTON.

june2 3taw

PLAISTED & CLARK,

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

OFFICE—

In the Granite Block, East Market Square, The same lately occupied by the COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE. "Stairs to Climb."

Will also attend to business in the Courts of the adjoining counties, particularly Piscataquis county.

H. M. PLAISTED. WARREN S. CLARK. (Times)

mch 5—sutf

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership under the style of

BOWEN & JOHNSTON,

for the transaction of the

Ship Chandlery Business.

AT THE OLD STAND

No. 12 Exchange Street.

GEORGE BOWEN, T. K. JOHNSTON.

We are prepared to furnish Vessels with STORES and CHANDLERY at lowest market prices. Ship Masters and Owners will be supplied with all Goods in our line at lowest rates.

march 13 tf

ROBERT TREAT & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CORN & FLOUR,

W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, SHIP CHANDLERY, &C.

Nos. 90 Exchange St., Opposite Fen. Exchange

nov7 dt {ROBERT TREAT, JOHN STRANGE.

S. P. BROWN & SON,

Commission Merchants,

465 NINTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of

ANTHRACITE & CUMBERLAND COAL,

Lumber, Granite, Lime, Cement, Slate, Bricks, Hay, Potatoes, Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

Mercantile Collections made in this city, & through our Correspondents in all parts of the United States. Highest rates of Freights obtained for Vessels with Despatch.

All Claims against the Government promptly collected.

S. P. BROWN, Late Navy Agent. A. P. BROWN. june4—6md

HORATIO PITCHER,

COMMISSION and FORWARDING MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

SHIP STORES and CHANDLERY,

Harris's Wharf, - - Savannah, Ga.

aug14

Pitcher, Fuller & Co.,

Commission Merchants and Receivers of Flour and Produce,

And Dealers in Ship Stores and Chandlery,

No. 200 Commercial Street,

F. W. PITCHER, M. M. FULLER, J. H. FLITNER. jan16 '64 BOSTON.

PUMP AND BLOCK

MANUFACTORY!

The Subscriber continues to Manufacture

Ship Blocks & Pumps,

Well Pumps made, and warranted to work easy and give satisfaction.

Repairing done in all its branches, at short notice.

JOHN O. YOUNG,

—6pd No. 73 Broad Street, Bangor.

July

ATLANTIC Leslie, and Our Young Folks for July, rec'd by jun 23 CHAS. HIGHT.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. CLERGUE

BARBER,

—AND—

Ladies' and Gents' Wig-Maker,

Has removed to No. 119 Exchange St. over Brood—Rowe's.

dec22 Ladies' Entrance No. 115.

Stevens, Haskell, & Chase

JOBBERS OF

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 33 Commercial Street,

july13 mag1y 6m* PORTLAND.

WHITE & FOSTER,

DEALERS IN

SHIP STORES,

CHANDLERY,

PROVISIONS & FAMILY GROCERIES,

NOS. 21 and 23 EXCHANGE STREET,

Bangor, Me.

T. H. WHITE, apr7 JOHN FOSTER.

CROCKERY WARE

At Wholesale.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS have arrived, and we now offer to the TRADE a large stock of White Granite & Common Ware AT REDUCED RATES.

Also a large assortment of

Glass Ware, Kerosene Goods,

Silver Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

SELLING LOW AT NO. 1 MASS. STREET.

RIOKER & ICELAND.

April 14.—tf

COTTON DUCK,

CHAINS, ANCHORS, &c.

THE subscribers, manufacturers and sole agents for the sale of "LAWRENCE" and "OLD COLONY" Cotton Duck and Twine, now have a full assortment on hand; viz:

300 Pieces Cotton Ravens Duck.
20 Bales 2 and 3 thread Flax Sail Twine.
20 Bales Stout and Light Russia Ravens Duck.
500 Coils Hoth's Russia Bolt-rope.
300 Pieces English Canvas Bunting, assd colors.
100 Chain Cables, ⅝ to 1⅝ in.
100 Tons Coil Chain, ⅜ to 1½ in.
Warranted American Anchors.

For sale at 23 & 25 Commercial St., Boston.

FEARING, THACHER & CO.

may 5—d3m

Picture Frame Maker,

and Burnish Gilder.

WM. TODD, No. 11 State Street, East side, would be happy to wait upon those who will favor him with a call; and would also say, in regard to quality of work and goods, that they are of the BEST KIND. Having had quite sixteen years experience in the Gilding business, feel confident in saying the my work cannot be surpassed by any one

☞ Old Frames Re-Gilded, and Frames Varnished. Frames in every variety made to order, as cheap as at any shop in Bangor. ☜

☞ Please call and examine for yourselves at No. 12 State Street, Eastside, at

WM. TODD'S

July 24, 1864—tf Gilding Establishment.

DIRIGO!

The well known Stallion DIRIGO will stand for a limited number of Mares at BANGOR, at HATHAWAY'S STABLE.

Terms, $75 to warrant, $50 for the season. For further information, apply at the office of J. & G. G. HATHAWAY, Pickering Square.

TWO IMPORTED HORSES for draft stock, weighing 1800 and 1925, the best draft stock in Maine, will stand for the service of Mares at the stable of J. & G. G. HATHAWAY.

Terms, $20 to warrant, $15 for the season. Payable in advance.

may 18. J. & G. G. HATHAWAY.

J. P. BASS

HAS TAKEN THE AGENCY OF

Barrett's Dye House,

The Best in this Country.

ALL KINDS OF GOODS CLEANSED and COLORED. Kid Gloves Cleansed and Colored. ☞ Customers leaving Goods to be colored will only be charged the regular Boston prices.

april 22—tf

CHOICE TEAS!

Rio & Java Coffee,

Sugar of all kinds,

Clear & Mess Pork,

Corn, Meal & Flour,

Syrup and Molasses,

Soaps,

Spices of all kinds,

And a General Assortment

—OF—

GROCERIES

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Chas. G. Wilson & Co.,

May 24 137 EXCHANGE ST.

ICE,

From the Merrill and Bruce Ponds.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SALOONS & MARKETS. furnished by the MONTH, SEASON AND YEAR, on reasonable terms.

J. & G. G. Hathaway.

april 9—tf

Gilt Curtains.

NEW STYLES just opened and for sale very cheap at June 18 CHAS. HIGHT'S.

"WHY NOT?"

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN, by Dr. Storer. A new lot received by

jy16 J. W. BARTLETT.

BANGOR HOUSE;

Main Street, Bangor, Maine,

O. M. SHAW, - - - - - - Proprietor.

☞ The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access, and nearest to the Steamboat and Railroad Stations. Stages leave the above House, daily for all parts of the country. Oct. 13.

AFTER THIS DATE, the style of this firm is to be known as DOLE BROTHERS.

WILLIAM H. DOLE, J. ALBERT DOLE

Bangor, June 11th, 1866.

FURNITURE,

Looking Glasses & Mattrasses

DOLE BROTHERS,

NO. 30 HAMMOND STREET

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Of All Descriptions,

SPRING BEDS, SOFAS, LOUNGES,

Centre & Extension Tables, Whatnots, Bureaus,

SINKS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, &c. &c.

Ship Wheels, Counting & School Room Furniture and all kinds of Cabinet Work made to order.

SAWING AND TURNING DONE TO ORDER

Having secured the services of an Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all work in that line with neatness and despatch.

Mattrasses of all Kinds

on hand and made to order, also refilled with Hair, Husks or Excelsior.

June 12th, 1866.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

ENGLISH & AMERICAN

TABLE CUTLERY,

IN BANGOR,

FOR SALE LOW BY

Fogg & Bridges.

may 15

STODDARD'S

CHOLERA SPECIFIC,

A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Summer Complaints, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, &c.

Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFECTUAL. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Cholera season of 1849. Physicians use and RECOMMEND it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is designed.

STODDARD & BURTON, Troy, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

J. WEBSTER & CO., Nashua, N. H.

may 14—3md&w Travelling Agents.

Geofray's Hair Renovater,

WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR!

Will Prevent the Hair from Falling Off!

Will Make the Hair Soft and Glossy!

Will not Soil the Whitest Linen, and is WARRANTED!

THE SALE in the Bangor market has increased, in less than one year from *One Gross* to more than *Three Thousand Bottles*, and its sale is rapidly increasing throughout the Union. Buy a bottle, and prove for yourself the fact that it is the *BEST ARTICLE* ever manufactured, and then recommend it to your friends.

☞ REMEMBER! that it is put up in pint bottles, and is WARRANTED.

W. L. Alden & Co., B. F. Bradbury, N. S. Hartow, Wm. Mann & Son, and J. S. Ingraham, Agents for Bangor—and sold by Druggists every where.

J. L. GIOFRAY,

☞ For sale at WILLIAMS' TONSORIAL COLLEGE, Wheelwright & Clark's Block.

Rockland, Oct. 21, 1865. d&w

State of Maine.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, June 6, 1866.

To Municipal Authorities:

A CONSTRUCTION has been placed upon the bank applications for State Pension, by which it is perhaps liable, though by no means intended, (as will appear by the instructions accompanying the blanks,) that every party applying shall declare him or herself a pauper. To correct this, in all cases in which persons applying are not receiving aid, either public or private, the third paragraph of the application signed by the proposed beneficiary, which declares the inability in the second line, should be changed by striking out the words "am," "and," and "continue to," so that line will read "obtain a livelihood for myself and those dependent upon me, and shall be compelled to," &c.

The object of this law is to relieve those who may be paupers, and prevent others from becoming so, and will be so administered.

EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

Cabinet Organs!

THE SUBSCRIBER, at his Ware Room 24 Main Street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of the above Instruments, pronounced by all good judges to be the best ever made.

CHARLES HALE,

Sole Agent for Bangor and Vicinity.

June 1 3taw—3m

Molasses!

JUST RECEIVED—100 HHDS. and TIERCES, Choice Muscovado and Clayed

MOLASSES.

—ALSO—

Sugars, Teas, Pork, Lard, Fish, Salt, &c

At wholesale only by LAYER & WEED'S,

april 29 118 and 118 Broad St., Bangor.

2000 Gallons

EXTRA WINTER LARD OIL,

OAKES, LAMPMAN AND

LUBRICATING OILS,

Now arriving at 119 EXCHANGE ST.

Blood & Rowe.

june 1

ATTENTION!

SOLDIERS!!

IMPORTANT LAW!

Extra Pensions,

Additional Bounties!

Perkins & Stevens,

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED

U. S. War Claim Agency,

Office - - - No. 1 Main St.

INVALID SOLDIERS, OFFICERS & SEAMEN, are entitled under the *NEW LAW* to an increase of Pension from

$8 to $25 per month,

For the loss of a hand or foot, or for wounds or other disability equal to such loss. Also increase of Pension for other claimants.

Equalization of Bounties!

Come early, and secure your claim for additional Bounty. No charge for services unless successful.

☞ Information and advice free.

Claimants can apply by letter or in person.

Perkins & Stevens,

Army & Navy Claim Agents,

NO. 1 MAIN STREET,

june 30 BANGOR, ME.

Pensions!---Bounty!

(NEW LAW!)

Important to all Soldiers!

PENSIONS INCREASED.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY LAW, TO OBTAIN an *INCREASE* of Pension from

$8 to $15 Per Month,

For *every* Soldier who lost a *hand* or *foot* in the army, or who is disabled by wounds, or sickness *equal* to the loss of a *hand* or *foot*.

Also—An *INCREASE OF PENSION* for other classes, and for dependent *fathers* and *mothers*.—Full information given by calling on the subscriber.

BOUNTIES EQUALIZED!

This Law has passed the House and will become a law in a few days—when all the early soldiers of the war, and their widows and heirs, shall have their just due.

☞ Apply early, either in person or by letter at the OLD WAR CLAIM AGENCY of

C. P. BROWN,

June 18th, 1866.—d&wtf *BANGOR.*

PENSIONS!

AND BOUNTY!

Soldiers, and all others Interested,

BE NOT DECEIVED!

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the United States Government to obtain the increased Pension and Additional Bounty, in all cases under the NEW LAWS, at legal rates. *No extra charges.*

Soldiers who have lost a hand or a foot, or who have received any other disability equal to the loss of a hand or a foot, are now entitled to a pension of

$15.00 PER MONTH!

Special attention given to obtaining Pensions for dependent Fathers and Mothers. In these cases generally regarded so difficult to Claim Agents, we never fail to obtain a certificate where there is a just claim.

☞ All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

☞ Apply early either by letter or in person, at the *New War Claim Agency* of

Perkins & Smith,

(LATE WITH C. P. BROWN.)

No. 2½ West End Kenduskeag Bridge,

june 28 *BANGOR.*

H. H. MACE,

Licensed by Government to Procure

PENSIONS,

Arrears of Pay and Bounty,

AND PRIZE MONEY

—FOR—

Maine Soldiers.

NEW PENSION ACT.

MR. MACE is also procuring $25, $20, and $15 per month for those entitled to increased Pensions under the new act, and

PENSIONS FOR DEPENDENT FATHERS, the same as mothers, and

EQUALIZATION BOUNTY PAPERS

Are being prepared by him that his clients may have their money as soon as possible, when legally entitled to the same.

Office No. 4, Wheelwright & Clark's Block,

june 26 BANGOR.

HAYING TOOLS.

NEW LONDON Double Refined SCYTHES.
Do. do Cast Steel Steel Back do.
Do. do German do do do do.
Joseph Cummings & Co.'s

Cast Steel Scythes,

Dunn Edge Tool Co.'s

Cast Steel Scythes,

Patent Snaths, Plate Snaths,

Two and Three Bowed Rakes of all the best makes and qualities.

Two and Three Tined Hay Forks.

Premium Scythe Stones, Common do., Bishop' Scythe Sharpeners, &c., &c.

For sale at wholesale and retail, at Factory Prices, by

MICHAEL SCHWARTZ,

139 and 141 Exchange Street,

June 21 Bangor, Me.

THE PLACE TO BUY

FANS, FANCY GOODS,

Trimmings and White Goods,

—ALSO—

Best Sewing Machine in the Market,

IS AT THE

Employment Store,

june 29 No. 8 Union Block, Main St.

Rockland Lime.

500 CASKS ROCKLAND LIME, on hand. Fresh lots received weekly. For sale by

ROBT. TREAT & CO.

Opposite Penobscot Exchange.

june 28—3dtf

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1854. - - - Weekly 1846.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (amount of 15 lines this type,) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2.00
each week's continuance.	75
For half-square, one time,	1 00
For half-square, three times,	1 25
For half-square, one week,	75
each week's continuance;	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times.	1 50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$2.00 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞ Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week* one half price; *one time a week* one-third price.

☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Despatches to the Evening Times.

Later from Europe—The Austrians Decided to Evacuate Lombardy and Venetia—Rumor that France will Exchange Venetia for Sardinia—The Armistice Accepted by Prussia and Italy—The Prussians Victorious in Bavaria—The Atlantic Cable.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

A letter from Capt. Mitchell of the ship Hornet, dated Lapahoehoe, Hawaii, June 18, confirms the previous account in regard to the vessel, and says the Consul at Kilo has assumed the care of all the men, who were in a destitute and suffering condition. The remaining stores were divided on the 19th the day on which the ship departed company. The following are the names of the persons saved:

Samuel Ferguson and Wm. Ferguson of New York, passengers; S Thomas, 3d officer; Henry Morris, Joseph Williams, — Smith, C H Kurtis, Antonio, Pasuine, J Ferris, Thomas J Tice, S Cox, John Campbell, Fred Clough and Neal Sumner, Sumner, seamen.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Yesterday was the hottest day known in in this city. The thermometer stood at 104 in the shade. There were 42 cases of sunstroke, 23 proving fatal. There were nine fatal cases out of 16 in Brooklyn.

The total subscriptions for the Portland amount to $109,553.

Seven counterfeiters of the National currency were arrested yesterday, and a large amount of bogus money, plates, &c., secured. The parties arrested are believed to be leaders of an extensive gang.

One hundred and fifty-eight burial permits were issued yesterday, eighty of which were recorded for persons deceased after short diarrhœa disease.

The Tribune has the following—

Brest, July 7th. Prussia and Italy, though their reply had not been made public, have refused the armistice and Cialdini has crossed the Po, while on the other hand, the Austrians have recrossed the Mincio, and have decided to evacuate Lombardy and Venetia.

The French ironclad fleet was to have sailed from Toulon for the Adriatic this morning, in order to take possession of Venice. The general opinion is that France will receive Sardinia in exchange for Venetia, and will either give that island to the Pope or keep it herself. Public sentiment approves of this transaction. Although Italy has refused an armistice, she has appointed the Marquis de Lepoli Commissioner of Government to transact the negotiations relative to the annexation of Venetia to the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Washington specials say that H. R. Hurlburt is to be appointed Acting Comptroller of the Currency on the departure of Mr. Clark.

HALIFAX, July 18.

Steamer Africa, from Liverpool July 7th, via Queenstown 8th, arrived this morning.

Latest advices state that Prussia and Italy have accepted the proposal for an armistice. The Prussians, however, had advanced further into Bohemia.

Heavy cannonading had been heard on the afternoon of the 7th, in the direction of Konigratz. It is supposed that the Prussians were attacking the fortress.

The Liverpool cotton market on Saturday was dull; the improvement of Friday was lost; Sales 7000 bales. The decline was caused by a reported failure of peace negotiations. Middling upland was quoted at about 14d.

Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions inactive. Consols were quoted at 87¼ a 87⅝ for money; U. S. 5-20's 68½ a 67; Erie Railroad 38 a 38½; Illinois Central 75½ a 76¼.

Liverpool, 8th. The Paris Temps announces that Prussia and Italy have accepted an armistice on the following conditions: Prussia is to retain her present possessions, and the troops to be supported by the countries occupied. Austria is not to increase her armies in the field. Italy is to occupy one fortress in the Quadrilateral. Italy in reply demanded the occupation of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral.

A Vienna telegram says there is a good prospect of an armistice for six weeks.—Hostilities had not been resumed.

The Austrian army of the north continued to retreat without molestation. The Prussians had advanced further into Bohemia.—The King of Prussia had ordered the release of all Austrian prisoners giving their parole not to serve again during the war. Some fighting was reported on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. Reports are contradictory as to the result.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst. The old cable was tested and found to be in perfect condition.

THE SIGN OF TENNESSEE; That the President was trying to prevent his own State from adopting the amendment to the constitution was no secret to those who had access to the Executive Mansion. One of the members of the kitchen cabinet had privately said that he feared the disagreement between Congress and the President would be healed, and that therefore he had urgently advised the writing of that amendment message to Congress. This indicated to any observant man that the contest over the question involved would not end with effort in Washington. That it would go to the length of a public manifesto was scarcely dreamed by anybody. Yet here it is—an address to the people of Tennessee, signed by the President's son-in-law, his private secretary, one of the inmates of his House, and those other ardent supporters of his policy—all would-be members of Congress.

Of course the document was prepared in the White House—very likely the President aided in its preparation. Ostensibly it is a recommendation to send delegates to the Philadelphia Johnson Convention—really it is Andrew Johnson's exhortation to the people of Tennessee to reject the amendment to the Constitution—it is his advice to the semi-rebel members of the Legislature to leave that body without a quorum. "You are now gravely called upon by the majority in Congress, and by His Excellency the Governor, to sanction an amendment to the Constitution. This we are unwilling you should do under any circumstances. We are well assured you will not sustain a party which would thus attempt further to humiliate our whole State." Who doubts the meaning of this?—[Cor. Boston Advertiser.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT. The Boston Daily Advertiser has the following general comments upon the disastrous defeat of the Austrian army on July 3d. It infers the consequent loss of the Austrian cause.

The announcement that Austria has no stomach for any further struggle with her adversaries follows so swiftly upon the opening of the campaign that it would be hardly received without incredulity, if it came on any less authority than the official Moniteur of Paris. The campaign in Bohemia, however, has been far more severe and more decisive than has been easily realized by the dry statements given by telegraph. Even before the great battle of the 3d, which cost the Austrians 12,000 men as prisoners, they are reported to have had 40,000 men put *hors de combat* in five days. And even before it was known that the last battle had been fought, it was remarked by observers in Western Europe that the course of the campaign had been such as to draw the two armies to a general engagement, in which nothing but complete victory would suffice for Austria, while her defeat might open the road for the Prussians to Vienna.

This is now almost beyond question, that the sudden success of the Prussian initiative in this campaign was a surprise upon Marshal Benedek, and not a temporary concession made by deep policy on his part. It is also certain that the Marshal exhibited none of that fertility of resources in meeting the Prussian advance by counter-movements, which he was confidently declared to possess. The Prussians were compelled by circumstances to enter Bohemia in three columns; that under the Crown Prince advancing from Silesia on the east upon Neched, and the Prince Frederick Charles marching from Saxony upon Turnau and Trantenau. These three lines converged towards the position of Josephstadt, held by the Austrian army, 60 or 70 miles east of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and somewhat in advance of the railway connecting the city with Olmutz—A general of the Napoleonic order might perhaps have fallen on these detached columns one by one and crushed the Prussian army before it could effect its junction.—Marshal Benedek, however, preferred to attack each with a part only of his force, and the result was a series of indecisive battles, which may have impeded but did not arrest the enemy's advance; and when the Prussians stormed and carried Gitschin, a position a few miles in front of Josephstadt, the three princes were enabled to unite their forces at leisure, and with their army in high spirits to offer battle to an enemy who had already been worsted in every movement of the campaign and severely handled in every action. Falling back to a position in the rear of Josephstadt, Marshal Benedek received the attack of the Prussian army, and was there defeated in the great battle of the 3d of July, of which we know little, except that the Prussians claim to have taken 14,000 prisoners and 100 pieces of artillery, and that the Austrians retreated upon the fortress of Koniggratz, a position which is a little in advance of the important line of railway before spoken of.

Even before the abandonment of Josephstadt, Prague had been left by the course of the campaign so far to the left of the Austrian army as to be exposed to occupation by the Prussians at their discretion, and the isolation of Marshal Benedek from the Federal and Bavarian armies, had been completed. The battle of the 3d made the covering of Vienna apparently the only object left within his power to accomplish, and this he must effect, if at all, with an army which could have little hope of withstanding the Prussians on an open field, and with five fortified positions of consequence to interpose their protection. Of the German allies of Austria, now disheartened and cut off from any possible combination with the Imperial Army, Prussia would probably make very short work.

President Johnson has telegraphed to Judge Stansberry, of Ohio, offering him the position of Attorney General, but the friends of that gentleman here think that he will not accept.

It is known that if the Senate reject the nomination of Gov. Randall as Postmaster General the President will appoint Montgomery Blair.

Gov. Boutwell will make his much talked of report on the complicity of Jeff. Davis with his assassination of President Lincoln before the close of the present session.

The weather has been very hot all day, but to-night there are indications of a thunder storm.

Gen. Gantt of Arkansas is in the city cooperating with Gen. Hamilton and other opponents of the President's policy.

Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Florida report that so many of our ex-army officers and other Northerners are settling in that State to engage in the lumber business and in planting that they will soon be powerful enough to obtain the political control of the State.

There is among the Senators a general desire to adjourn early in next week, but some of the Representatives who desire to pass bills of various kinds or to keep the postmasters in their districts from being turned out are endeavoring to prolong the session.—[Sp. to Boston Journal.

Under date of Galveston, Texas, June 18, Inspector-General Gregory reports to the Bureau at Washington that the leaders of the rebellion in Texas, who, at the surrender expected nothing but confiscation and exile, but were suffered to retain their wealth, social position, and political influence, rewarded the clemency of the government by the thinnest veil of decorum. The only available candidates for office make stump speeches, disloyal sermons and editorials, and furnish the disaffection in the State with the head and front that it needs. Texas to-day is full of disloyalty and treason as in the Spring of 1861. The Union men are preparing to leave the State, expecting the recurrence of the scenes of the late civil war. Since last March the instances of maltreatment and outrage offered negro soldiers are on the increase, and many murders are reported, but no murderer has been either hung or tried.

Some burglars who entered a drug store at Nashville, Tenn., intending robbery, knocked over a bottle of acid, which fell on the foot of one, burning it to the bone, and making it impossible for him to leave the store. His cowardly companion deserted him, and he was discovered in the morning by the porter, and remanded to jail.

—An exchange says John T. Skinner of Biddeford, a member of the 26th Maine Regiment, was killed by an explosion of powder at Hilton Head on the 28th of June. He with others was handling powder in a tent, when it took fire and he was injured so severely that he lived but a few days.

BARRETT'S

THE

Is creating a sensation among the friends of those who have had their gray hair restored to its youthful color, and those whose bald heads have been covered with luxuriant growth of hair, as changes and improves their looks that intimate acquaintances scarcely recognize each other. For sale by druggists, of whom circulars can be obtained containing testimony to prove what we have intimated.

Home Proof

MR. BARRETT:

DEAR SIR,—Having used a bottle of your "VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE" after having tried many other kinds without success, I am happy to accord to the *acquisitive* of ALL Hair Preparations in the world, and do myself sincerely and cheerfully recommend it to the public as such.

Yours, &c., JOHN FRANKLIN,
No. 6 Tremont street, Boston.

Testimony from Abroad.

Messrs. J. R. BARRETT & Co:

I was induced by a friend to make a trial of BARRETT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and I am very much pleased with the effect I have had on my hair. I was nearly half gray, and by using one bottle, my head is freed from dandruff, and my hair has all the appearance of youth. It fully believe BARRETT'S to be the best Hair Preparation in the world.

WM. HAMILTON.

Uredonia, N. Y., April 26, 1866.

J. R. BARRETT & CO.,

Proprietors,

Manchester, N. H.

M. S. BURR & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

21 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

B. F. BRADBURY,

may 28 3taw—6m* Agent, Bangor.

Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights!

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO and WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Druggists New York,

Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy

DODD'S NERVINE.

This article surpasses all known preparations for the Cure of all forms of

Nervousness.

It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium and Veleriau—the well-known result of which is to produce Costiveness, and other serious difficulties—as Pallas, Irritation, Restlessness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and secretive organs.

A preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so readily, or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily asymmetries that follow in the train of nervous diseases, Dodd's Nervine is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors.

mch 5—6md&w 75 Fulton Street, New York.

For Sale, Freight or Charter.

SCHOONER OCEAN RANGER, now lying at the Ferry Way in Brewer, is for sale, freight or charter. Apply to Samuel N. Miller, near the Toll Bridge, Bangor, or to the Captain, on board.

july 13 3t*

BATHING SPONGES,

AND OTHER KINDS,

At Harlow's,

4 SMITH'S BLOCK.

TOILET SOAPS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

At Harlow's,

4 SMITH'S BLOCK.

MAGNOLIA WATER!

FLORIDA WATER, Cologne Water, Verbena Water, Lubin's and other Lavender Waters, Glycerine Lotion, Orange Flower Water, Toilet Vinegars, Perfumes of all kinds, at

HARLOW'S

4 Smith's Block.

Cosmetics, Hair Dyes,

ALL KINDS OF HAIR RENEWERS & WASHES, Pomades, Oils, Sachet Powders, Toilet Powders, Rouge and White Flesh Powders, Powder Puffs and Boxes, &c., at HARLOW'S,

july 9 4 Smith's Block.

RUSSEL'S

UNION MOWER.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

RUSSEL'S SUPERIOR MOWER!

IT is pronounced by all who have witnessed it, operation to be the most compact, most durable, and the cheapest MOWER ever manufactured, combining as it does, all the good principles which constitute a PERFECT SINGLE MOWER. Its weight is balanced in the most approved manner, and is the lightest draft of any in use, being 25 lbs. lighter than any other machine.

☞ Call at Norombega Market and examine it before purchasing.

☞ I have a UNION MOWER for sale, which was used part of last season.

Eben French,

July 2 AGENT.

FLOUR!

TUEDMAN'S,

PLANT'S,

BROWN BROTHERS,

And other Choice Brands of

FLOUR,

—AT THE—

MUTUAL STORE.

june 21—1md

MUSICAL.

MR. JOHN HOYT,

Teacher of Piano, Harmony, and Cultivation of the Voice.

Orders left at Horton & Crommett's Music Store, or at the Bangor House. Pupils in either of the above branches may be assured that they will be taught the latest and most approved method.

References—Mr. John W. Field, Prof. B. F. Baker, J. W. Adams, Boston, Mass.

may2

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETOR

WM. H. WHEELER, EDITOR.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the Publishers, "WHEELER & LYNDE."

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN

For Representatives to Congress.

1st Dist.—JOHN LYNCH, Portland.
2d Dist.—SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris.
3d Dist.—JAMES G. BLAINE, Augusta.
4th Dist.—JOHN A. PETERS, Bangor.

What General Chamberlain Says.

All must unite in *demanding security for the future.* We must have guaranties good and sufficient, Against any future attempt to destroy this Government whether in the exercise of a pretended right by open war or BY MORE ARTFUL AND INSIDIOUS ASSAULTS against the principles on which this Nation was founded. These are points we cannot yield without danger and dishonor; AND WHEN THE SOUTHERN STATES SHALL HAVE COMPLIED WITH THOSE CONDITIONS IN GOOD FAITH, they will be in a condition to ask association and fellowship with the loyal common wealths of the country which they deserted with such violence and scorn. UNTIL THAT TIME, to my judgment, it is wise to hold them in strict probation.

The History of Parties and Revolutions in Mexico.

We suppose there are scarcely a hundred persons in the United States who have any clear or connected idea of Mexican history during the past fifty years—or who know with any confidence the causes and motives which impelled the numerous revolutions which have afflicted that unhappy country since it became detached from the Spanish crown in 1821. In the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for July, just received from the publishers, Messrs. *Ticknor & Fields*, Boston, there is a clear and able resume of Mexican history during this period, from which we extract sufficient to show in brief the causes and progress of the Mexican revulsions in government, up to the time of the French intervention in 1862:

The existing complications in Mexico are mainly attributable to the influence of the Mexican Church party. From the outset Spain governed the colony of Mexico by means of the clergy. The Church eagerly accepted its position. It formed an oligarchy more deeply rooted than any purely political class could be, because it controlled the consciences of the people. It was clothed by the government with great privileges.—It acquired great wealth, and held a large portion of the land of the country. Until the year 1810 Spanish ecclesiastical rule held Mexico in subjection. At that time Hidalgo raised the standard of revolt. The revolt was but the result of the liberal ideas of the age, which at length began to be felt in Mexico. The Church took its natural position, against those ideas, and in favor of the absolute government of Spain. From 1810 till 1821 a cruel and sanguinary war was the consequence,—a war of caste, native against the Spaniard.

But while this war was going on in Mexico, a change was taking place in Spain.—Up to 1810, the policy of Spain had been to place all political power in Mexico in the hands of Spaniards. No one born in Mexico had any voice in the administration of affairs. But in the year 1821 the Spanish Cortes did two things as astonishing to the people as to the clergy. It curtailed the power of the viceroy, heretofore dependent only on the crown, and it took from the Church a part of its property and sold it for the benefit of the people. This necessitated a change on the policy of the clerical party. They had favored Spanish rule, because their wealth and influence would be more secure. From the same motive they now took a new position. In 1821 the Viceroy attempted to restore throughout the whole of Mexico the absolute power of Spain. For this purpose the command of the royalist army was offered to Iturbide, a native Creole. Of elegant person, influential and attractive, he was to unite under the old rule native and Spaniard. With this understanding the assumed the leadership; but, instead of proclaiming the power of Spain, the Church compelled him to put forth in February, 1821, the famous document known as the Plan of Iguala, by which the Mexican nation was declared independent of Spain.—Thus by the strength of the Church party, —a power created by Spain to keep Mexico in subjection, and which had done the work with an iron hand for two hundred and eighty-six years,—was Mexico freed from Spanish rule.

While Spain ruled Mexico, the Mexican Church was in communication with the Church in Spain, but had no direct relations with the See of Rome. But after the independence of Mexico the Pope ventured to acknowledge the Mexican Church, and despatch his Nuncio to the new republic. Under this order of things the concentration of ecclesiastical power became greater than ever. The Church attained an overwhelming strength in all the affairs of Mexico. It increased in wealth. It caused to be established what are known as *fueros*, or special privileges, by which it constituted itself a religious and moneyed hierarchy, controlling all affairs, secular and ecclesiastical. It was not amenable to the laws of the republic. It owned immense territories, and held innumerable mortgages of which there was no record, and which were not subject to taxation. So that, although Mexico, in 1821, became independent of the despotic rule of Spain, it at the same time fell more than ever under the tyrannical and unyielding rule of the Church.

In direct opposition to the ascendancy of the Church party, however, there sprung up a Liberal party. From 1821 till 1857, the different revolutions, seemingly inexplicable, which have harrassed Mexico, confused its history, and wearied the world, have been due entirely to the antagonisms of these two parties. Their alternate triumphs and defeats have produced, in the space of thirty-three years, thirty-six different forms of government, represented by seventy-two individuals, who have as the chief executives of the nation, under different titles, and with various fortunes, appeared and disappeared in the vortex of events. It is unnecessary to speak in detail of these changes. It is sufficient to say, that all the while the Liberal party was gaining strength and consistency, and preparing the people to throw off the incubus that had so long oppressed it.—In 1857 it made a vigorous attempt to reform the government. Up to this time the Church property and Church revenues had been protected by the government. With a kind of parental fondness it had invested the priest and the soldier with the privilege of being tried by special tribunals, constituted by themselves. It had declared the Catholic religion to be the exclusive religion of Mexico; it had placed the press under strict censorship; and had limited immigration to persons from Catholic countries.

The Liberal party, represented by the Constitutional Congress assembled in Mexico in 1857, overturned with one blow this whole system. This Congress declared the establishment of a constitutional federal government, freedom and protection to slaves who entered the national territory, freedom of the press and religion, the subordination of the army to the civil power, and the opening of the country to unrestricted immigration. It also enacted, literally and to the great letter, the Church party, which had been the original antagonist, the nationalization of two hundred million dollars worth of property held by the clergy. In February, 1857, this Congress completed its work. On the 16th of September the new government commenced its life under the presidency of Comonfort, who took the oath to support it on December 1st of the same year.

These reforms were but the embodiment of the ideas enunciated in the previous struggle of half a century. They never entered the minds of the clerical party, however, to submit quietly to the new order of things. It began by compelling the honest but feeble Comonfort to break his oath, and to set aside the constitution but just sixteen days after he had sworn solemnly to support it.—Comonfort's subsequent career was one of indecision. He soon decided in favor of the church party, and presented a plan of government of his own. In order not to be opposed he arrested Juarez, the President of the Supreme Court, upon whom, by the constitution, the office of President of the Republic devolved in the absence or default of the person elected. He soon perceived, however, that he was merely the tool of the clerical party, and had been made by them to play a contemptible part; he therefore arrested their leader, Zuloga, who was already suffering to occupy his position. At the same time, in spite of himself, he was compelled by the strength of party spirit to liberate Juarez.

Juarez, on the 11th of January, 1858, repaired to Guanajuato, and organized there the constitutional government. In the mean time Comonfort, abandoned by the Liberals whom he had betrayed, and by the Church party by his vacillating course, relinquished, of his own accord, the presidency, and on the 15th of January assumed the position of general in chief under Juarez. On the 22d of January, the national palace being vacant, the Church party took possession of it, declared Zuloga President, and obtained from the Diplomatic Corps his recognition. On the 30th of January, 1859, Zuloga was attacked by the same party that had raised him to power, and the presidency conferred by them on Miramon. Again the Diplomatic Corps recognized Miramon as the President of the Republic on the instigation of the Church party. But on the 17th of November, 1860, he was utterly defeated by the Liberal army under Juarez, and fled from Mexico. In December the constitutional army entered the capital without resistance and on the 11th of January, 1861, Juarez was peaceably installed in the place whence, three years before, he had departed.

To comprehend exactly the position of Juarez to-day, we must bear in mind, with this summary of events, two facts, each equally important. The first is, that the Church party had never overthrown the constitutional government; on the 22nd of January, 1858, Comonfort having relinquished the presidency, the Church party took possession of the capital, not as a conquered, but as an abandoned post. But Juarez had already, under the constitution, organized a government at Guanajuato, and had notified foreign ministers of the fact. If, therefore, the constitutional government had never ceased to exist, the insurrection, as a party and a Church had not claim to the quality of a *government de facto*.—The other fact is, that the Diplomatic Corps through the instrumentality of M. de Gabriac, the French Minister, recognized this party as the government *de facto*, and thereby gave to it a certain character and a moral prestige which otherwise it never would have had. This action misled people abroad, and held in power for the space of three years the Church party, enabling them to keep the country during this time in a state of civil strife, had to prolong a struggle with the government of Juarez which otherwise might have been ended in three months. It gave to this party, moreover, the opportunity to do certain acts and commit certain crimes which, in 1861, the three great powers of Europe thought a sufficient pretext to justify an armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico. These acts and dmonities were the forcible seizure of the British bondholders' money by Miramon, November 16th, 1860; the making of the Mon Almonte treaty, so called, with Spain, and the decree of October 29, 1859, known as the Jecker Bond Contract.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 12.

Freedom of the Press in the South.

Major George L. Stevens of Boston, the same, by the way, to whom Andrew Johnson made the infinite promise last October, of being willing to confer suffrage upon all brave and intelligent colored men, is the author of a capital little paper called the Right Way. It is, in fact, the work of his own brave and pure heart, and is circulated by thousands, especially among the freed people of the South. Breathing the purest patriotism, and speaking fearlessly in the most fearless terms, it is gladly welcomed by the liberated millions and their white defenders. When the Right Way made its appearance in Texas the "reconstructed" gentry were very much offended, and appealed to their good friend, Andrew Johnson, who issued an order to the head of the Freedman's Bureau in that State, directing the arrest of his subordinates should assist in circulating the incendiary sheet. Hon. A. J. Hamilton, late Provisional Governor of Texas, now in Washington, saw and read the order, and is our authority for this statement. What a vigilant executive we have! There are fifty-two newspapers in Texas, forty-nine of which not only provoked and defended the rebellion, but are now constantly defaming the American Congress, attacking the loyal millions of the North, defying the laws of the land, and persecuting the patriotic Unionists of Texas. These are left to do their pious work in peace, and are honored because, in addition to that, they support the policy of Andrew Johnson. Major George Stearns must know that, if he is resolved to go on with his "Right Way" A. J. is resolved to persevere in the wrong road.

THE DANGER OF AN ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Most of our Republican exchanges are agreed in deprecating a long recess or any recess of Congress, if it can be avoided. The Press of yesterday properly considers it the duty of Congress to stand by the men who are in office, and who nobly refuse to sacrifice their principles to the President's "policy."—And the Lewiston Journal speaks as follows. Our own views have been similarly expressed heretofore. If Congress adjourns without some effective measures it will be greatly censured.

It seems to us that there will be great danger in the immediate adjournment of Congress till next December, as proposed. If it involved only a question of the offices, as was assumed by Senator Sherman and others who advocated an early adjournment in the republican caucus it might not be a matter of so much consequence; although there are not to be decided for the unrestraining patronage of the President thrown into the scale against republican principles, will be an element of political strength that would not be overlooked. Even if the offices were only at stake we hardly think that the republican majority of Congress would be justified in giving the President full swing to use the patronage of the government against the republican organization and principles.

When, however, we remember that an adjournment of Congress throws the whole power of the government into the hands of President Johnson until next December, it seems to us that there ought to be no hesitation in such a case. What may not the bold will and not unfounded resentment of Mr. Johnson lead him to undertake, in case he shall not be successful in the elections!

A FIRSTRATE INDORSEMENT. The Machias Union, a "democratic" paper, ranked "copperhead" during the war, has the following:

The Johnson Republicans have called a Convention of Union men, to be held in Philadelphia the 14th day of August.

The Democrats of all the States have indorsed the call, and agree with the Johnson Union men in the objects and purposes of the meeting.

It is reported that every Southern State will send delegates, thus for the *first time* since the breaking up of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, in 1860, there is a prospect of a reunion of the States! What a glorious thought; reunited! In counsel together, devising measures and means to reunite the hearts of the people, and the glorious old Union of States. We hope Radicals of every hue North and Radicals of every hue South, will be kept out of that Convention.

Don't be alarmed, friend, about the "radicals." They won't disturb the funeral.

MISSOURI. We find it stated that a Missouri copperhead, with one Thomas Noel, have had an interview relative to the election in that State, and the supposed intention of Gov. Fletcher to guard the polls from a general assault by disfranchised rebels in certain parts of the State. They asked the President whether he intended that Gov. Fletcher, McNeil, and others like them, should have the control of the military department, and whether the people were to be left to the mercy of Fletcher's militia and negro troops. The President replied that, without intending to make any political issue with Gov. Fletcher, he would see that the people were protected in the full and free enjoyment of their civil and political rights. Mr. Noel then said:—"But suppose, Mr. President, that the citizens of any county apply to the commander of the district or department, and he refuses to interfere for their protection." "Then apply to the Secretary of War," replied the President. "But our people will not apply to him," said Mr. Noel. "Then apply to me," said the President; "it is the duty of the Executive to protect all citizens of the United States from violent interference while in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens."—Tribune.

In relation to the above, it will be understood that the three State of Missouri having disfranchised the late rebels, they have determined to vote in their heavy districts, notwithstanding the law, and against the law; and are therefore preparing to take possession of the polls. To prevent this it is said, we know not with what truth, that Gov. Fletcher intends to use the power of the State, as he has a right to do. The rebels and copperheads have villainously lied and misrepresented in regard to the matter—alleging that the radicals are going to prevent legal voters from going to the polls—and the President has promised them the aid of national troops to really help the rebels to vote *against* law. Here is Missouri Border Ruffianism sustained again by national authority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Insurance Notice.

BANGOR, July 15, 1866.

The several Insurance Companies doing business in Bangor, having demanded higher rates on account of the inadequacy of the Premiums received to the Losses sustained, a meeting of the several Agents was held at the office of

B. Plummer & Sons,

and a Tariff of Rates adopted by which they will hereafter be governed.

ISAAC W. PATTEN, Pres't.
JOSEPH W. FREESE, Secretary. sntjuly 19

GRAND Charitable Exhibition.

There will be a Grand Charitable Exhibition at WILLIAMS' TONSORIAL COLLEGE, Wheelwright & Clark's Block, commencing on THURSDAY, and continuing through the week, for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

This Exhibition will consist of Shaving, Hair-Cutting, Shampooing, Coloring, &c.

SIGNOR HOEY, lecturer on Tonsorial Law, is expected to be present.

PROF. BROBECK, and 12 Assistants.
PROF. W. H. G. SMITH, } *R. T. WILLIAMS.*
Principal.

Geoffray's Rejuvenator—the best thing in the world for the hair—for sale at this College.

july 19—sntSa

The Best of Taste

Has been displayed in the manufacture of the Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes now offered by T. E. MOSELEY & CO., Summer Street, Boston. The present stock is very complete in styles. july 19

Pocket Knives, &c.

MANN & CURTIS have just received a fine Stock of Ladies' and Gents' POCKET KNIVES.

—ALSO—

SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c.

Our stock of *PERFUMERY, SOAPS, WALLETS, Combs and Brushes*, is unrivalled.

☞ *Prices reasonable.*

Tuft's Soda Apparatus continues to pour forth the Cooling and Refreshing Beverage, flavored with the *best of Syrups*. All who partake are sure to come again! july18—snlw

Once Used, It Recommends Itself.

THE

"Diarrhœa Remedy"

Is the Best Thing in the World

FOR CURING

Cholera Morbus, Dysentery,

and all cases of Summer Complaint so prevalent at this season of the year.

SAFE, PLEASANT, RELIABLE.

So agreeable to the taste that children take it with pleasure. *Every bottle warranted.* "No cure, no pay."

Sold in large or small quantities by

BLOOD & ROWE,
121 Exchange Street, Bangor.

Slowly, Successfully, Steadily

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU

IS CURING

Every case of KIDNEY DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, URINARY DISORDERS and PAINS in the BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and TROUBLES arising from EXCESSES of ANY KIND.

TRY SMOLANDER'S.

Take No Other Bucku.

Sold in Bangor by W. L. ALDEN & CO., and N. S. HARLOW, and by Apothecaries generally.

Price $1.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., General Agents.
WM. WHIPPLE, Portland, Agent for Maine.
sn d&wlv

Scorched but not Burned!

Forest City Dye House all Right.

All kinds of goods COLORED in usual Work warranted. ☞ Bring in your Kid Gloves and have them colored.

Dwelley & Co., Agents,
No. 8 MAIN STREET,
july13 1mos. Under the Hatch House.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior *Toilet Soap*, prepared from refined *Vegetable Oils* in combination with *Glycerine*, and especially designed for the use of *Ladies* and for the *Nursery*. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists

feb 17—sn d&wly

Summer Arrangement, 1866.

DAILY INSIDE LINE.

FOR PORTLAND AND BOSTON

From Bangor, via Portland, the P. S. and P. Boston and Maine and Eastern R. Road daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock A. M. From Boston (daily Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock P. M.

THE Steamer LADY LANG, Capt. F. A. PRINCE, and the Steamer REGULATOR, Capt. J. A. BLANCHARD, will form the DAILY LINE as above leaving Bangor every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday* morning, at five o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the River, and Bay (except Searsport), arriving in Portland in season to take the Cars of the P. S. and P. Railroad Express Train.

From Boston Daily

Cars leave depot of the Boston and Maine R. Road, Haymarket Square, every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, at 6 o'clock P. M., making sure connection with the steamers of this line. Cars leave depot of the Eastern R. Road, Causeway street, Boston, every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 7 o'clock P. M., connecting as above.

Fare from Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport, to Boston, by R. Road from Portland, $4.50. From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport, to Boston, by steamer from Portland, $4.00. From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport, to Portland, $3.00. MEALS EXTRA.

J. O. KENDRICK,
Bangor, May 17, 1866. sn Agent.
(Times & Jeffersonian)

FREDERIC C. JONES,

TEACHER OF THE PIANO FORTE.

Address P. O. Box 358, or care of

Messrs. DUREN & SON, Hammond Street.

june 2—sp6w

CLOTHING!

J. E. CHAPMAN has just received at No. 6 Strickland's Block, another big stock of CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, Oil and Rubber Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c., &c., which he is selling very cheap. Call and see. m25—sp1f

Pictures Cheap!

GREAT REDUCTION

FROM FORMER PRICES!

TIN TYPES Colored and Finished in a superior manner all for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN!

PHOTOGRAPHS, of every style and variety, finished in Oil, Water Colors, or India Ink.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,

PLAIN OR COLORED.

Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Locket Pictures.

And in short I am prepared to do all kinds of work usually done in a first class room.

I employ the very best Artists to do work promptly and neatly, and have all the facilities that any Artist in Bangor has for copying or making Pictures from life, and I guarantee to do work as well, and at as low prices, as any one else.

A Good Assortment of Frames and Cases

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Thanking my friends especially, and the public generally, for their most liberal patronage, I hope, by strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of your favors.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

NO. 2 SMITH'S BLOCK,

Same entrance as the Land Office, and directly opposite Wheelwright & Clark's large Clothing Establishment.

june 27—tf A. B. FARRAR.

Startling Announcement!

Save Your Hair and Preserve Your Beauty.

Why should you lose them when *Peases' Vegetable Hair Renewer* can be applied and save both? If your hair is faded and gray it will restore it perfectly natural. It will prevent its falling off and promote a new growth. It cleanses the head, cures diseases of the scalp. It cures eruptions of the face and scalp. It is the best coloring and dressing combined in the land. No dirt, no smell of sulphur which is so offensive to yourself and friends. Ask for Pease', and take no other. Sole agency at the *Pamphlet Medicine Drug Store*. This Trade supplied at lowest terms. June 20—sn 6m

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Shipping and Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,

Office No. 1 Mercantile Square

Cholera! Cholera!

Prof. Bonvé's Atmospheric Purifier.

This article has been extensively used as a Deodorizing Agent by the governments of Egypt, Turkey and France, during the late Cholera epidemic, and is the most perfect disinfectant extant. It effectually destroys all noxious gases and effluvia arising from decaying animal or vegetable matter, and for purifying Hospitals, Vaults, Drains, Cess-pools, &c., cannot be surpassed.

For sale by all Druggists. WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington street, Boston, General Agents. may 11—snd2m

Dr. Blaisdell's Office,

2½ HARLOW'S BLOCK,

RESIDENCE—69 ESSEX STREET.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 2 TO 5 P. M. mch 2 sn

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!

The Great Cholera Remedy,

Also *Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints Pain or Cramp in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Faulness, &c.*, and is warranted to CURE or no pay. Is purely vegetable, without a particle of *opiate* or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, and like a charm, affording almost immediate relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most incredulous of these facts. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Please send for circular. Try it. Prepared only by EDWARD SUTTON, Providence, R. I. DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, General Agents. For sale by B. F. BRADBURY Bangor. may 11—sn6md

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

Wheaton's Ointment

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, QUILL BLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. oct 25—sn d&wlv

Preserve Your Health.

DR. LANGLEY'S

ROOT and HERB BITTERS,

Are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint, in all its forms, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache and Bilious Diseases, General Debility &c. They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, purify the blood, strengthen the body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist disease of all kinds.

Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, and by all dealers in Medicines. June 6—sn1m

I OFFER MY HOUSE, NO. 27 FIFTH ST. for sale. It may be examined from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

E. W. ELDER.

Bangor, May 22, 1866.—sn

Sanford's Independent Line

FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.

Arrangement for the Season of 1866.

The Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt. P. JOHNSON, will leave Bangor for Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY forenoon, at 11 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the River and Bay.

RETURNING,

Leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5½ o'clock, P. M., touching as above.

FARE—From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, $4 00; to Lowell $5 00. Meals extra.

No extra hazardous freight taken. All freight must be accompanied by a Bill of lading in duplicate.

LOOMIS-TAYLOR, Agents.

Bangor, April 16, 1866. d&w

Choice Brands Flour!

COLE'S "F. F. G."

FIELDMAN'S

AND PLANET'S.

CHOICE OOLONG AND JAPAN TEA

Just received, a fine lot of

FENER'S Dairy CHEESE,

HARRIS'S CORNER,
68 West Market Sq.

THE

Best Assortment

OF

HOOP SKIRTS,

IN BANGOR,

MAY BE SEEN AT

Colkins & Stanford's,

25 Main Street.

July 9—sn 2w

Trusses----Trusses!

The Largest Stock in Maine.

Every Desirable Kind!

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed! ☞ Let every one in need call and examine.

By B. F. BRADBURY,
jan 30 sn6m July 16 No. 8 Smith's Block.

Hardy's Porcelain Pictures!

After much study and experiment, I have succeeded in producing the

FINEST PORCELAIN PHOTOGRAPHS.

My improved process gives great brilliancy and softness to the impression, making it in every way far superior to other Photographic productions.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see specimens at Hardy's well-known Gallery, where all Kinds of PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES are finely executed, whether copies or from the living sitter.

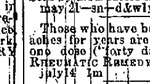
FRANK W. HARDY.
june 9—sn

City of Bangor.

The Regular meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY before the First Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
march 29, 1866.

NOTICE.



The Citizen's Cornet Band of Orono, are prepared to furnish from 6 to 10 pieces of Music for Excursions, Promenade Concerts, Dances, and all other occasions. For further information apply to WILLARD PEAKS, Leader, Up. Stillwater.
Or A. MARDEN, Clerk, Orono.
Orono, July 7, 1866. sn 2wd

UNITED STATES

Internal Revenue!

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FOURTH DISTRICT OF MAINE,
BANGOR, July 3, 1866.

In pursuance of Section 28 of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of March 3, including sections relating to the collection of internal revenue, for further amendments."

I hereby give notice that I have received from GEORGE P. SEWALL, Esq., Assessor for the Fourth Collection District of the State of Maine, the annual list of Duties and Taxes assessed by him in the month of May, 1866.

That said Taxes and Duties have become due and payable, and that I will attend at my office, Exchange Block, in the City of Bangor, to receive the same, for the First Division of said District, from the tenth to the thirteenth days of July instant, inclusive.

That for the Second Division of said District, Alanson K. P. GRAY, Esq., Deputy Collector in said Division, will attend at Dover on the 16th and each succeeding day of the month of July instant, to receive the Taxes and Duties assessed within said Division.

That for the Third Division of said District FREDERICK E. NUTE, Esq., Deputy Collector for said Division, will attend at his Office at Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot, on the 16th and each succeeding day of July instant, inclusive, to receive the Taxes and Duties assessed within said Division.

That for the Fourth Division JOHN H. BADGER, Esq., Deputy Collector therein, will attend at the Office of Hon. Nathaniel Hall on the 16th and each succeeding day of July instant, to receive the Taxes and Duties assessed within the County of Aroostook.

And I further give notice that all persons who shall neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so aforesaid assessed upon them, to the Collector or his Deputies within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof; and that the penalties when incurred will invariably be enforced agreeably to the provisions of the Act aforesaid and the special instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

☞ *No further notice of the Annual List is required by Law than the foregoing; and all persons assessed are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly.*

A. A. WING,
july 3—sn Collector.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

Or WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly with children and adults attributed to other causes is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury, to the most delicate child.—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York.—Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts a box.

may 21—sn—d&wly

Those who have been subject to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

july14 1m

Healing the Sick

BY THE LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Doctor G. W. KEITH, Practical Magnetic Physician, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the "Nichols' House," where he will heal the sick for a few weeks.

All diseases will be treated by his new and successful mode of practice without the use of poisonous drugs, or painful surgery.

☞ The suffering poor, who are really unable to pay, cheerfully treated without money and without price, on Wednesday of each week.

July 5 3w—7aw

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color.—Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, 81 Barclay street, New York.

may 28 sn d&w—2m

Piano Forte Tuning!

Read the following recommendation from CHICKERING & SONS, Boston, Mass.

To all whom it may Concern:—

This is to certify that I have this day graduated my faithful scholar E. Q. NORTON, in the full course of Piano Forte Tuning; and now needing encouragement from his friends to advance him still further, I willingly graduate and recommend him to all holders and owners of Pianos, as fully understanding the art, of which it is; knowing he will be faithful to me, his teacher, as well as to himself.

L. H. JOHNSON.

Boston, June 12, 1866 with Chickering & Sons.

☞ All orders left at the store of CHARLES HALE, 24 Main Street, for Tuning, Regulating, Repairing or Toning, will be promptly attended to, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every case. (Reference, 79 Broadway.)

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

E. Q. Norton.

July 7, 1866. sn d&t—w3m

E. L. APPLETON,

Teacher of Music, and Instructor of

VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, GUITAR, and all Stringed Instruments.

June 25—s3m 74 Main St.—Room 9.

Dr. Samuel Bradbury

Has removed his office to his residence at the corner of

Upper Hallowater Road and Church Street,

Oldtown, June 7th, 1866. sn

MARRIED

In LaGrange, July 15th, by W. C. Spratt, Esq., Mr. Asa Morrow, Jr., to Miss Leona E. Rand, both of LaGrange.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED

TUESDAY, July 17th

Schs S T Garrison, Chase; M H Merriman, Fox; Aurora, Miller; Napoleon, Webber; Mary Frances, Arey; S Rodkmill, Cooper; and Samaritan, Candage, Boston.

Sch Co Higgins, Kendall, Charlestown.

Sch Avon, Parker, Dighton.

Sch Cora Cobb, Allingham.

Sch Fidelia, Blodget, Salem.

Schs Melrose, Smith; and Anaconda, Hurd, Portsmouth.

Schs Geo Henry, Carter; and Phebe Ann, Blodget, Brooksville.

Schs Nile, Oliver; and Iko, Norwood, Rockland.

Sch Joseph, McCarty, Belfast.

Sch Cameo, Elwell, Northport.

WEDNESDAY, July 18th,

Schs B L Condon, Snow, Aurora, Thomas; Malabar, Welch; and George, Phillips, Boston.

Sch Enterprise, Drinkwater, Danversport.

Sch Ella Frank, Perkins, Rockbury.

Sch Dan, Columbus, Islesboro'.

Sch Mary Ann, Thompson, Deer Isle.

CLEARED

July 18th.—Brig Timothy Field, Wiswell, Matanzas (Cuba) by Blanr & Hinman; schs Jas Hertz, Gray, New York; Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, do; Hatchet, Rowe, do; Reuington, Gregory, Baltimore; Chas Cobb, Cobb, do; Victor, Columbus, Providence; Globe, Kendall, Boston; Osceo, Post, do; Fidelia, Blodget, do; James Winchenpaw, Boston Scott, Varnum, Cambridge; Magnum Bonum, Staples, Dorchester; Kate Walker, Tapley, ——; Boxer, Stoudland, ——.

For Sale.

LOW PRICED TENEMENTS conveniently located. Apply to A. EMERSON.

july 19—1wd

The Nile.

ALBERT NYANZE'S THRILLING NARRATIVE on the Nile.

Footprints of a Letter Carrier—by Rees.

Margaret at Home.—the Leaven still working. And other new books, received by

July 19 E. F. DUREN.

Ervalenta Crackers,

FOR Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.

July 19. For sale by E. F. DUREN.

LIBRARIES SUPPLIED by

E. F. DUREN.

july 19

LOST,

MONDAY forenoon, a black Pilot Cloth SLEIGH ROBE, bound with red. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office.

July 19—3t

LAKE HOUSE,

At the Head of Sebec Lake, Maine.

The Proprietors would hereby announce to the public that they have erected during the past season a new and commodious hotel, at the head of Sebec Lake, which will be open on the 20th of July next for the reception of company during the summer season.—The above hotel is very pleasantly situated on the Wilson stream at the base of Granite Mountain.—The surrounding scenery is unsurpassed by any in New England; its neighboring streams and coves furnish abundance of trout and pickerel; from this House by far the easiest access to the Blueberry Mountains can be found.

The Proprietors have added up in connection with the House Bowling Alleys, and every effort will be used to make it an agreeable and comfortable home for all lovers of a good time.

The Steamboat from Sebec Village and Steadman's Landing will connect directly with the above hotel.

Herrick's Stage Line, direct from Bangor, will connect with the steamboat Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

BLETHEN & GILMAN, Proprietors.

Dover, July 19, 1866. d3w*

Saw Mills for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned owns at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, Saw Mills capable of manufacturing whereon, fifty thousand feet of pine lumber per day. The best set of mills on Double Rotary, and a Single Rotary Saw and Edging Saw, and all modern improvements and conveniences, and also a Lath Mill. The mills are situated on the Wisconsin river, propelled by one of the finest water powers in the State; capable of driving fifty saws.

The mills, water power and about twenty acres of adjacent land, will be sold on the most favorable terms, and a credit of several years given for a large part of the purchase price,—or the mills will be rented for a term of years at moderate rent.

Letters addressed to the subscriber "care MRS. E. L. ORMSBEE, Rutland, Vt.," will receive attention, and if desirable the subscriber will meet the writer at Bangor. After Sept. 1st the address of the subscriber will be at his residence, Minerals Point, Wisconsin.

He refers to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and Gov. Washburn. MOSES M. STRONG.

July 19, 1866.—2wd&w

CITY OF BANGOR.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a vote of the City Council, Public Notice is hereby given, that the City Council will, on MONDAY, the sixth day of August next, at seven and a half o'clock P. M., meet at the room of the Common Council, to consider whether any, and if any what sum or sums shall be assessed and collected of individuals in laying out and widening Front street, as established by the City Council on the ninth day of July instant, shall be apportioned upon the lots and parcels of land adjacent to and bounding on said French street, and the proportions upon each, and all persons interested in said apportionment are notified to be present if they see fit, then and there to be heard thereon.

GEO. W. SNOW,
July 19th, 1866.—tm (Times) City Clerk

Freedom Notice.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that I have given to my son FREELAND L. HARLOW, the remainder of his time during his minority, to transact business for himself, and I shall not claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this date. ELBRIDGE G. HARLOW.

Witness—WM. MORGAN.

Brewer, July 16th, 1866.—July 19 3td*

Saloon for Sale!

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business, will sell the Stock, Fixtures, and Good Will of his Saloon, 2 Harlow Block, East Market Square, if applied for soon. To a person wishing for a good Confectionary and Victualing Saloon, this offers a good opportunity for a bargain.

June 26—tf JAS. N. CARVER.

Window Shades!

If you want handsome Oil Window Shades, at a very low price, the best of Room Papers very cheap, the best of Blank Books, or Stationery of any kind, call at CHAS. HIGHT'S

July 3

AUCTION!

By R. S. PRESCOTT.

No. 12 Central Street.

REAL ESTATE

On Washington Street.

WILL BE SOL

TELEGRAPHIC
TO THE
Whig & Courier.

Later from Europe.

The Austro-Prussian War.

The Proposals for an Armistice Declined by Italy.

Florence Journals Regard the Cession of Venetia as an Austrian Stratagem.

Comments of English Journals on the Situation of Affairs.

A Terrific Thunder Storm in the West.

Great Destruction of Property by Lightning.

HALIFAX, July 18.

Steamship Africa, Capt. Cook, from Liverpool July 7th and Queenstown 8th arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Great Eastern arrived at Heerhaven early on the morning of the 8th, and the William Cary with the shore end of the cable anchored off Valentia on the morning of the 7th.

PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

In commercial circles the Monteur's announcement of the cession of Venetia and mediation of Napoleon was accepted as almost conclusive evidence of peace.

The excitement in the London Stock Exchange on the 5th was great, and especially with regard to Italian securities, which largely advanced. English securities were kept down by the maintanence of bank rates at 10 per cent; Paris bourse rates advanced the making a total recovery of 6½ per cent within a few days, while the Italian stock advanced 17 per cent in two days.

On the 6th these sanguine hopes were not only not realized but gradually melting away.

The Minister of Police of Berlin announced that the proposals for an armistice presented by Gen. Gabelenz had been declined.

The semi-official Nordo Dutchie Allemein Zeitung says the King of Denmark and other ministers are sufficient guranties that no conditions will be acceded to which do not satisfy the claims of Prussia, and sacrifices made to sustain them.

The Florence journals consider Austrian proposals inadmissable. They regard the cession of Venetia as a strategem to isolate Prussia and then resume hostilities against it. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such proceedings. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of national rights, and submission to a foreigner. Italy will owe Vienna to her arms alone.

The Monteur du Soier of the morning of the 6th contains no official announcements.

The Paris Patrie says the Prussian reply to proposals for an armistice has not yet been received. The delay is said to have arisen from distance of headquarters in Bohemia, which were yesterday successively advanced to seven points.

It was believed in official circles in Berlin that the armistice can only be accepted after a provisional settlement of principal basis of negotiation for a peace with regard to the German question.

Prussia will also demand the occupation of the whole of Bohemia and the evacution by Austria of the fortresses of Komgratz, Josephstadt and Theresinstadt.

The King of Italy replied to the Emperor of the French thanking him and adding that he was about to enter into immediate communication with the King of Prussia.

"La France asserts that the cession of Venetia was made immediately.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is quite a mistake to suppose that Austria placed herself at the mercy of France when proposing to cede Venetia. She knew beforehand what she was to get as a compensation."

The Minor Abend Post says: "Previous to the battle of the 3d inst. the Austrian government had already requested the Emperor of the French to bring about an armistice between Austria and Italy in order to render it impossible for Austrian troops in Italy to join the army of the north.

The Emperor of the French is willing to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, and is desirous of seeing peace once more established in Europe. He even went further, and without being requested so to do by the Adstrian cabinet, he also offered his good offices to effect an armistice between Austria and Prussia.

This loyal offer by the French Emperor was accepted by the Austrian government.

The London Times of the 7th says:

There is too much reason to fear hostilities at both the theatres of war. If so, Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unless sheltered by the ægis of France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated by Prussia in her own capital."

The Times further remarks:

"The next questions are whether the Emperor Napoleon will back the tender of his good offices by the threat of an armed interference, and whether, in any event, he will be content with the part of a stockholder, or will act upon the principles apparently foreshadowed in his letter to M. Drouyn del Huys. 'Does he regard himself as a simple trustee of Venetia for Italy, or will he make use of his own terms before transferring it? Will he submit to witness the aggrandizement of Prussia in Northern Europe without demanding fresh rectification of the eastern frontier of France?, or will he invite the great powers to aid him in a new partition of the continent, based on the rights of nationalities and national boundaries?

It is difficult to believe that either Italy or Prussia will ultimately repel the pacific overtures of Emperor Napoleon, especially if they should be supported by England.

Sooner or later, therefore, without sacrificing a single soldier, or imposing the slightest burden on France, the French Emperor will probably find himself again the arbiter of Europe. It is a position which a lofty ambition would disdain to abuse."

The London Daily News compares the cession of Venetia to France to the act of a debtor, who makes way with his property on the eve of bankruptcy.

It says:

"There is want of frankness about the conduct of the Austrian government fitted to exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants her army corps in Italy near Vienna, in order to make better terms, Prussia cannot be expected to aid in setting them at liberty.

No doubt the refusal of French mediation will be a very serious event, but it would not be safe to conclude too abruptly that the powerful word Napoleon will instantly restore peace to Europe."

The London Post thinks the least that Prussia can say with Vienna lying open to her victorious march is *ante portitis*. This implies the acknowledgment of her absolute possession of the Elbe duchies, the towns of electoral Hesse and other small duchies, the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, and the promise of Bohemia. They may choose to dictate peace at Vienna, rather than at Pardubitz to agree to a congress.

The Post thinks that should the Congress meet in Paris, England will be represented by Lord Clarendon, and it is probable that the French government will propose general disarmament.

The war intelligence from the frontier states that the Austrians are strengthening their force at Rovigo.

A despatch of the 4th, from the Italian headquarters, says that "consulting it expedient to deprive the Austrians of the Tete du Ponto at Borgisfoote on the right bank, they have commenced operations for an attack."

It is stated that a portion of the Austrian forces in Venetia have been ordered North.

There has been a severe engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians near Darumbach to Saxe Weimer. The Prussians captured eight positions and were advancing victoriously.

The number of Austrian prisoners taken in the battle of the 3d is estimated at 20,000 and 113 guns.

After the battle the Austrians withdrew in the direction of Pardubitz.

The losses sustained by the first Prussian army was considerable—those of the second were comparatively small.

The Bavarian army had entered Tyrol and was proceeding in the direction of Italy.

It is asserted that the Austrians have evacuated all their possessions on the right bank of the Mincio.

Garibaldi's wound was very slight.

Brescia, July 6th. Two Austrian gunboats have been repulsed in an attack on Gargantan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Princess Helena was married to Prince Christian of Augustenburg at Windsor on the 5th in presence of the Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians and other distinguished company, but the affair was comparatively private.

Marquis of Lansdowne who had been named for office in Derby Ministry, died suddenly on the 5th from paralysis.

In the House of Lords on the 6th Lord Brougham adverted to the horrible state of Europe. He hoped a Congress would be shortly held and a peace firmly established. He did not think Venetia ought to belong to Italy, but at the same time he thought it ought to be forced from Austrian yoke.

At the request of Lord Derby, Earl Russell moved an adjournment until the 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone in reply to an inquiry explained the position of government towards the Bank of England, and stated that the bank acted entirely on its own responsibility in the matter of its rate of discount, &c., the government having no control in the matter.

Col. Vivan gave notice of an inquiry as to the succession of the Prussian needle gun and the intentions of the government as to supplying the British forces with breech loaders.

Gladstone took an official farewell of the House, expressing deep gratitude to the supporters of the government.

D'Israeli in an address to the Electors says that although the state of affairs at home and abroad is not free from anxiety, he has every expectation that with prudence and firmness the country may continue to enjoy prosperity and peace.

The Liverpool Post says it is rumored that Captain Coles will be Mr. Pakington's private secretary at the Admiralty. If so it is pretty certain the captain will have ample latitude to carry out his ideas about turret ships, and as Gen. Peel favors breech loaders, these two improvements may prove great cards for the government.

FRANCE.

A draught of the proposed modifications in the French constitution has been presented to the Senate.

The Bourse on the 6th was less firm.—Rentes 68f 45c.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna papers state that a second conscription has been ordered to take place in Hungary.

ITALY.

The Municipality of Florence has presented an address to the Prussian Ambassador congratulating him on the Prussian victories. The city was decorated with flags in honor of victories.

RUSSIA.

The cholera had broken out at St. Petersburg.

Latest via Liverpool—

Nothing important has transpired since morning.

Latest via Queenstown July 8th.

The Paris Temps announces that Prussia and Italy will accept the armistice on the following conditions:

The Prussians to retain their present positions and the troops to be supported by the countries occupied by them; Austria not to increase her armies on the field. Italy to occupy one fortress on the quadrilateral.—Italy in reply demanded the occupation of two fortresses.

A Vienna telegram says there is a good prospect of an armistice for six weeks.

Hostilities have not been resumed.

The Austrian army of the north continued its retreat without molestation.

The Prussians had advanced further into Bohemia,

A heavy cannonade was heard on the afternoon of the 7th in the direction of Komjgratz, and it is supposed the Prussians were attacking the fortress.

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of all the Austrian prisoners, giving their parole not to serve again during the war.

Severe fighting is reported on the frontier of Venetia and the Tyrol.

The reports received are entirely contradictory to the results.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The heaviest thunder storm of the season, accompanied by torrents of rain, passed over here this afternoon, lasting half an hour.

Several places were struck by lightning in this vicinity. A block of unfinished brick buildings in Warren street, Brooklyn, was nearly demolished by lightning.

Quite a few vessels were struck by lightning, also St. John's Chapel and the steeple of St. Teresa's new church in this city.

Several more fatal cases of sunstroke are reported, and a very large number of people have been taken to their houses in a partially prostrated state by the police.

Gold closed this afternoon at 149¾.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Steamer Moro Castle, from Havana 4th, arrived at quarantine this evening.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1866.

About sixty members of the House are absent, either by sickness or leave, and the daily diminution continues.

The committee on ways and means have only one more bill to report viz: That reorganizing the Treasury Department.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer Manhattan, from Vera Cruz is quarantined.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer Manhattan, from Vera Cruz 9th, has arrived at quarantine.

The yellow fever was not so prevalent at Vera Cruz as it had been.

The wife of the Emperor Maximilian was soon to leave for Europe to arrange for a new loan.

Guerillas have been quite near Vera Cruz.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

There were twenty deaths from heat in this city yesterday. Quite a number are seriously ill from same cause.

BIDDEFORD, July 18.

Mayor Shaw has authorized the Mayor of Portland to draw on him for $1000, subscribed by citizens of this city, in aid of the sufferers by the recent fire.

Our citizens have also sent a large lot of clothing and bedding.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Sixty-seven cases of sunstroke were reported in New York to-day, of which 22 were fatal, and seventeen in Brooklyn, of which twelve were fatal.

A part of the cases reported to-day occurred yesterday.

The number of burial permits granted in this city fro a Saturday noon till Sunday noon was 612.

READING, Pa., July 18.

A mass meeting of the Democracy, held here to-day, was largely attended.

Addresses were made by Mr. Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and others.

Among those present were Montgomery Blair and Geo. Pendleton.

Twelve democratic resolutions were adopted.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer England has arrived. News anticipated.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A terrific thunder and lightning and rain storm has just passed over this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.

A large stable in Wakefield Village was struck by lightning last night, together with five horses, carriages, &c. Loss $4500 Considerable other damage was done by lightning in this town.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.

The State executive committee of party organizations of 1860 held an adjourned meeting to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions declaring, in the name of the people of Virginia, that they heartily sympathize with the law-abiding citizens of the Northern States, in the object of the proposed Philadelphia Convention, assuring them of their anxious disposition to co-operate with them in restoring real peace and on bringing back the government in practice to the united principles and usage under the constitution, and assuring to all the blessing of equal, free, republican government.

They also recommend the people to hold district conventions, elect delegates, and adjourned to first of August.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The Commercial says:—

Stocks are active.

The break in the Erie continue to effect a depressing influence upon the market generally.

Governments rather firmer under Africa's news.

The Assistant Treasurer is ready to accept 7-30's from any holders in exchange for 5-20 bonds of 1865 upon equal terms as respects principal, the interest being adjusted according to the amount due on each security.

Gold weaker under European news.

The Alpho sailed to-day with $56,000 in specie.

Money comparatively easy. Sterling Exchange nominal at 109 4, 109½ for sixty days' bills.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Four new cases of cholera in Brooklyn are reported to-day, two of which were fatal.

Thirteen new cases of and nine deaths are reported in Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Second Board. Stocks steady. American gold 149¾.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Cotton firm—sales 1600 bales—Middling 36 a 36c.

Flour—State and western 10 @ 25 lower sales 17,900 barrels—State 6,00@10,00; round hoop Ohio 8,30@12,40; Western, 6,00@9,80. Southern—sales 300 bbls at 9,75 a 15,75—Canada 20c lower—sales 280 barrels at 8,70 a 12,70.

Wheat is dull—sales 56,500 bush.—new Milwaukee No 1 2,15.

Corn is firmer—sales 162,000 bush—mixed western 83c.

Beef steady—sales 350 barrels.

Pork heavy—sales 4,200 bbls—new mess 31,30 a 31,50.

Lard is quiet—sales 395 bbls, at 18 @20¾.

Rice heavy.

Sugars steady—sales 100 hhds. Muscovado 10¾@13¾; Havana 13c.

Coffee more active—sales 10,685 bags Rio on private terms.

Molasses quiet.

Naval stores dull.

Wool quiet.

Freights to Liverpool dull—corn 4½d for sailing vessels.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Senate.

Mr Wilson, from the military committee, reported adversely on the bill to increase the pay of army officers.

Also, adversely on the bill to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of transportation between the East and West.

The bill to fund the public debt was made a special order for to-morrow.

It was previously amended by striking out the first and second sections, giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue five per cent. bonds.

Mr Sherman said he should press the bill to a vote to-morrow.

Mr Fessenden reported the civil appropriation bill.

The bill to bridge the Mississippi at Quincy, Keokuk and other points was taken up for the purpose of agreeing to certain House amendments, which were agreed to, with an amendment requiring the consent of the States on both sides when it is proposed to build the bridge.

The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill equalizing bounties was then taken up, when Mr Pomeroy announced the death of Senator Lane of Kansas.

The customary resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned.

House.

Mr Washburne of Illinois obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, on account of ill-health.

The Senate amendments to the bill breathing the grade of General in the army were concurred in, with a verbal amendment.

The Clerk of the House was directed to present the Secretary of State the Freedmen's Bureau bill, with certificates of Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate that it passed over the veto.

The House agreed to the resolution giving Kooutz the contested seat from Pennsylvania, and he was sworn in.

Mr Alley from the select committee to investigate the assault on the clerk of the Postoffice Committee, made a report in part recommending the discharge from custody of Ed Towers, there being no evidence sufficient to warrant his detention. The report was agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the concurrent resolutions providing for a joint committee of retrenchment were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr Wilson of Iowa offered an amendment instructing the committee to inquire also into the accounts and statements in reference to the government debt and management thereof and mode of depositing and keeping public money and all documents relating thereto.

The amendments were agreed to and the Senate amendments as amended concurred in.

Too joint resolution that the final adjournment take place on Monday next was lost.

The resolution fixing the 25th inst. as the day of adjournment was passed—78 to 57.

A message from the Senate was received, stating action on the death of Senator Lane.

Remarks were made on the subject.

Adjourned.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Ladies of Bangor!

The City Hall will be open every day this week, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making garments for the sufferers by the Portland fire. Every lady interested is requested to be present. Mr. Hale has generously loaned as many Sewing machines as can be used. Contributions of all kinds will be received and forwarded at once.

Per Order.

FIRE. Yesterday forenoon a dwelling house occupied by James Grant, on Stillwater Avenue, near the house of Gen. Hodsdon and owned by him, was destroyed by fire. The greater part of Mr Grant's furniture was also destroyed, together with a small quantity of hay and some farming tools. The fire took in the barn near the house and is supposed to have been carelessly set by some children who were seen to leave a short time previously.

—Mr. R. T. Williams advertises that he will give three days' receipts of his hair-dressing and tonsorial saloon to the Portland sufferers. He fixes upon Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. This is a liberal offer.

GRAND DIVISION. The quarterly session of the Grand Division S. of T. will commence at Carmel, on Tuesday next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. An excursion will go out on the regular train Wednesday morning, at 50 cents fare. Tickets good until Thursday night.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS. A Lewiston writer suggests that each Sabbath School in the country make a donation for the Portland sufferers—each sending to its own religious denomination.

SPEAKER COLFAX. The statement in our telegrapic despatches of Tuesday that Speaker Colfax voted nay on the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was a total error, as we supposed. He voted yea, and there was never any reason for supposing he would vote any other way.

The chuckling of our neighbor of the Times has suddenly subsided.

—The total amount collected in Bangor for the Portland sufferers is $10,830.—[Bath Times.

That was only a part. The amount raised by Bangor is now about $12,000, and will be more yet, besides clothing, furniture, &c. to an amount not yet reported.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL. The last Legislature made an appropriation of $85,000 for completing the new wing—an extension of the female department—which was erected last summer, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and workmen are now engaged in finishing the interior. The plastering has been completed, the finishing is now being put on, and it is expected the entire wing will be ready for occupancy during the month of September.

—The Christian Mirror re-appears this week upon a half sheet. It will soon resume its former ample proportions. The Argus is out on a full sheet again.

—Vesuvius is greatly disturbed and so are the people who live at its foot. The volcano is thundering and the crater throws out an immense volume of fire.

—Brig Bodman Pratt from Baltimore for Falmouth, England, was sunk at sea, on Sunday last, with her cargo of *two thousand barrels of petroleum.*

—The paper mills of A. C. Dennison & Co., at Mechanic Falls, turn out two and a half tons of book and two tons of news paper per day. The firm are about to start a new mill, forty by fifty feet, on wrapping paper. These mills employ about one hundred and twenty-five hands.

—The postal money order system has recently been simplified and improved. Orders are now issued for $50 ($30 was formerly the maximum sum) and the fees are as follows: $20 or less, ten cents; over $20, twenty-five cents.

—The House Committee on elections have decided that John M. Goodwin, formerly of Maine, is entitled to his seat as delegate from Arizona.

—The Tribune says that if the New York Common Council would simply take their $50,000 each and have done with it, it might be ended. But they steal so clumsily that every $100,000 they divide costs the city at least $1,000,000.

—Several parties resident in the south of England have written to the London Times giving detailed accounts of a remarkable meteor which they observed in broad daylight, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and which was attended with a loud report. Mr. Beaumont Hotham, Consul at Calais, says the "meteor" was the explosion of a powder mill at Esquerbos, a village near St. Omer.

—A case of trachina has occurred at New York, which has been examined by the Cooper Union Scientific Association, and placed under the treatment of two experienced physicians. No hopes, however, are entertained of saving the man.

—The Ellsworth (M. Y.) Gazette says: "The wife of John Michaels, of Bethany, finished hoeing potatoes on Friday, and on Monday gave birth to three daughters, one weighing 11¼ pounds, another 11½, and the third 10¾—all lively as Guinea pigs."

Bangor Contributions for the Portland Sufferers.

[CONTINUED.]

Calvin Dwinel	15	
J W Humphrey	10	
Watson Dyer	10	
Chas Snell	10	
Chick	10	
F E Kent	10	
P Evans	10	
F B Mills	10	
N Dearborn	10	
Gen Simon Nowell	10	
Prince & Wilkins	5	
Ruel Smith	5	
G S Bean	5	
H B Stewart	5	
Mrs Bryant	5	
Simeon Lord	5	
J W Nickerson	5	
Lester Webb	5	
Francis Gibbs	5	
B A Burr	5	
John Savage	4	
Chas A Pratt	3	
D F Reed	3	
C P Fessenden	2	
J B Pare	2	
Michael Kelley	2	
F J Cummings	2	
G W Gorham	2	
Mrs H P Mitchell	2	
J S Woodman	1	
T Barker	1	
F A Pritchard	1	
A E Andrews	1	
N D Sawtelle	1	
A J Carlton	1	
Cash	1	
J Moore	1	
Wm Walker	1	
M Mills	1	
—— Casey	1	
Cash, 60c.		

—The Farmer says that salmon are becoming quite plentiful again in the Kennebec at Augusta, where they are attempting to scale the Dam. A boy killed a 11-pounder with a stone in shoal water last week. They sell for about forty cents per pound, at that place.

—Another of the old land-marks of Augusta, the "Lazy Pole," is to be removed, as we learn from the Farmer. Its ancient votaries will be pleased to learn, however, that it is merely to be extended towards the river, and its area enlarged. It will doubtless be as well *sustained* as of yore.

—The Belfast Age chronicles the death of a long resident citizen, Mr. H. G. O. Washburn. He was a native of China, and went from Hallowell to Belfast thirty-five years ago. He was a large bookseller, book-binder and stationer—an industrious and respected man.

WHALING IN PORTLAND HARBOR. They have had another sensation in Portland. The Press says:

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Monday morning quite a large whale was discovered going up the harbor. Capt. Benj. F. Willard being informed of the fact started in pursuit, and manned his boat with six men, all provided with whaling implements. The whale passed up under Portland and Railroad bridges to Vaughan's bridge. Then he ran back and forth from Railroad to Vaughan's bridge for six hours and a half, closely pursued by Capt. W. and crew. Capt. W. succeeded in harpooning him, but after being fast to him for about five minutes the harpoon drew. He then shot a bomb lance through him that exploded some ten yards beyond him. Being doubtless somewhat astonished at such treatment, the whale started towards Railroad bridge at a rapid rate, and ran so high up on the Monitor's ways that he had great difficulty in getting off.

The exciting chase was witnessed by some fifteen hundred spectators.

Capt. Willard gives it as his opinion that the whale came up on an excursion to view the ruins of Portland, and being disgusted at his reception sought the draw of the bridge at about half past two P. M., and left in a hurry.

Counterfeit $10 on the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. J., have been passed in this city. They are tolerably well executed, but can be quite easily detected by comparing them with the genuine bills of any national bank. The paper and printing are both coarse. There is none of the delicate shading of figures, and the printing is simply that of black upon white like that of a newspaper.—[Belfast Age.

TO COME DOWN. A committee consisting of three architects and builders, by order of Government, came to this city Monday, and inspected the Post Office and Custom House building, which barely escaped destruction at the late fire. Their unanimous opinion was, that the building must be taken down; that it might and probably would stand safe during the warm season, but when the cold and frosts came it would be unsafe.—[Press.

—For six months ending June 30, 1866, the transportation of cattle from the West to the Chicago stock yards was enormous, amounting to 200,203 beef cattle, 474,320 hogs, 107,091 sheep, 268 horses and mules. When we consider the immense droves that are also congregated at near localities, and daily driven to the yards, a slight idea may be had of this peculiar and pecuniary feature of Chicago.—[Com. Bulletin.

—A vessel sailed from Gloucester recently to prosecute the halibut fishery on the coast of Greenland. This is the first enterprise ever started in this direction, but it is believed that it will be successful, as fish are abundant in that region. The halibut will be flitched and salted.

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—A Nantucket girl who, at the age of 15, married a man of 45, petitions for a divorce.

—The Buffalo Express states that that city is being systematically canvassed, to obtain aid for the Portland sufferers, and there is a fair prospect of there being ten thousand dollars collected for that purpose. The city of Oswego has already given one hundred barrels of flour.

—The Wisconsin courts decide that if an insured building falls down, and then takes fire and burns up, insurance cannot be recovered.

—The bricklayers of Memphis have struck for seven dollars per day. Striking evidently knows no limit.

—Upon a beam of one of the houses recently pulled down near Notre Dame, Paris, the following inscription was found cut in the wood: "I was placed here in the year 1450, and was 600 years old when they took me from the forest.

—The Freemasons of Brooklyn, N. Y., are about to build a marble hall, 200 feet front and 110 feet deep.

—The "Davenport Brothers" are giving "seances" in Brussels.

—The latest invention is a galvanized rubber harness, in order to give a horse courage that is unable to draw his load.

—A Western horse tamer advertises a performing horse, that will kick a cigar out of the mouth of any one in the audience, who chooses to let him, without touching the face of the smoker.

—"What part of speech is man?" said a pedagogue to a sailor boy pupil. "A verb, sir," replied the latter. "A verb, is it?" with a significant twist of his lips, "please give an example." "Man the yards!" was the little tarpaulin's instant response.

Paper Carpets,

JUST AS GOOD AS OIL CLOTH, and at half the cost, for sale by
July 9 D. BUGBEE & CO.

OPENING!

NEW GOODS

—AT—

Thompson & Hichborn's,

June 12 No. 10 Main Street.

NEWARK

Hydraulic Cement!

660 BARRELS fresh ground Newark Cement, now landing from sch. G. W. Glover, and for sale by
July16 1m S. H. DALE & CO.

New Law!

Pension of Widows Increased

$2 per Month for each child

of deceased husband, under sixteen years of age. Call on

B. H. MACE,

Claim Agent—Office No. 4 Wheelwright & Clark's Block, Bangor, Me.

☞See his other advertisement.
July 16, 1866

Flour and Pork.

1000 BBLS. EXTRA STATE, Extra and Double Extra Western FLOUR.
200 Bbls. Choice St. Louis Double Extra FLOUR.
50 Bbls. Boston Clear PORK—just received and for sale low by,

Geo. W. Ladd & Co.

July11 No. 6 BROAD STREET.

R. G. FAIRCHILD. N. E. HILLS.

R. G. FAIRCHILD & CO.,

Groceries & Provisions.

DEALERS IN
Ship Stores and Country Produce,
EXCHANGE STREET.
(Near Penobscot Exchange.)
jy12 3m BANGOR, ME.

Boomage Notice.

THE BOOMAGE on Logs rafted at the Penobscot Boom, in the month of June last, is due, and the owners of said Logs are requested to call and settle the same immediately. Six per cent. discount will be made on bills paid on or before the 20th. ABRAM M. MOOR, Treas. P. L. A.
Bangor, July 9th, 1866 | 20th

Portable Steam Engines.

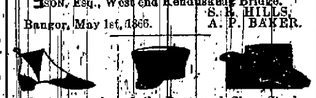
COMBINING the maximum of efficiency durability, and economy, with the minimum of weight and price. are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
july12 3m. Lawrence, Mass.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style and firm of

HILLS & BAKER,

for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT, SHOE, HAT & CAP BUSINESS, At the old stand recently occupied by Wm. Margesson, Esq., West end Kenduskeag Bridge.
S. H. HILLS.
Bangor, May 1st, 1866. A. P. BAKER.



Having purchased the Boot and Shoe Stock of Wm. Margesson, consisting of a general assortment of

Mens' and Womens' Custom Work,

Nearly all of which was manufactured by Mr. Margesson, we have added an extensive and carefully selected stock of

LADIES MISSES & CHILDRENS'

BOOTS and SHOES,

From the best manufacturers in New England. Also, a fine assortment of

HATS AND CAPS

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

All of which are fresh and new. We shall continue the Boot and Shoe, together with the Hat and Cap business; also,

Custom Work and Repairing

done to order and at short notice.

Particular attention given to repairing, as we have one of the BEST workmen in that department in the city. We would say to all old customers that we shall continue to keep a large stock of Mr. Margesson's CUSTOM BOOTS and SHOES, which we shall sell at the lowest prices.

MR. HILLS having had long experience in the business—the past four years of which has been in the employ of Mes. Thos. Herser, of this city, feels confident that he can serve satisfactorily all who may favor him with a call.

We would solicit a continuance of old patronage, and invite all our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HILLS & BAKER,

AT THE MARGESSON STAND,
West End Kenduskeag Bridge.
Bangor, July 9th, 1866 | 20w

House for Sale

A convenient tenement, in good repair, nearly new, with large lot—located on corner of Elm street and Stillwater Avenue, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon.
July16 S. F. HUMPHREY

Tenement for Sale.

Corner of French and Garland Streets. Enquire at 44 Exchange Street.
June 14 M. LINCOLN

House for Sale.

A desirable House on Larkin St., belonging to Capt. E. P. Lansil—in good repair, with hard and soft water. Terms easy. Enquire of GEO. LANSIL,
No. 1 Main Street.
may28 tf.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT. Enquire of
may17 S. H. DALE & CO.

For Sale.

MY DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Bower street, in Bangor.
Apply to J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Office, corner of Hammond and Franklin Sts.
april 16—tf

THROUGH TICKETS
TO THE
WEST!

$6.00 less than at any other office via the

Grand Trunk Railway!

Also, Tickets by all principal Routes through Boston or New York, from Bangor, to the West, North and South West.

☞For reliable information or tickets call at the OLD ESTABLISHED TICKET OFFICE, 22 West Market Square.
WM. PINGREE,
Jan 15, 1866 Eastern Agent.

Standard Time!

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Bangor and vicinity that I have purchased at great expense, a

REGULATOR,

that has no superior in the country as an

Accurate Time-Keeper.

I have also just received a superior stock of ENGLISH, SWISS, and AMERICAN

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Every Watch will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

CLOCKS and FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

☞Thanking the public for their liberal patronage during the past five years, I would say that all Watches left in my care, will be carefully repaired and warranted.

W. F. Weeks,

In Chas. Hight's Book Store,
NO. 3 SMITH'S BLOCK.
june 26—1m

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE in Brewer, within eight minutes walk of Bangor Post Office. A good location for any one doing business in the city.
Inquire at FARRINGTON BROTHERS' Store, West side Penobscot Square, Brewer, near the Bridge.
june 29—2awtf

Fire Engine for Sale.

A SECOND HAND "HUNNEMAN" TUB, seven inch cylinder, in perfect order, built expressly for an independent Company, and in all respects a splendid machine. Will be sold low, if applied for soon. For further particulars and price, apply to
GEO. J. WALE,
june 29 at steamer Katahdin.

For Sale Cheap.

ONE LIGHT SECOND-HAND CARRYALL. Call at
WHITON & YEATON'S.
june 26—tf

NEW GOODS.

THIN HATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &C.,

Fine French Calf Boots and Shoes,

Made on "Plumer Last."

Ladies' Nice Serge Boots,

At T. HERSEY & CO.'S.
June 29 20 Main Street.

WANTED!

5,000 lbs. Strawberries.
25,000 lbs. Raspberries,
10,000 lbs. Blackberries,

In large or small lots—clean picked, for which CASH WILL BE PAID.
EMERY & INGALLS.
Bangor, June 20th, 1866.—6w

EBEN STEVENS,

MANUFACTURING

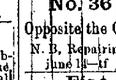
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

No. 36 Hammond Street,

Opposite the Court House, - - Bangor, Me.

N. B. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch
june 14—tf

Fire Engine for Sale.



This well known small hand FIRE ENGINE, "EAGLE," for sale. This Machine was made by Burton, is very powerful for its size, having played 175 feet ahead through a three-fourths nozzle,—is complete in all respects, with suction hose, pipes, nozzles, connections for hose, &c., &c., all in good order. Its works are all made of composition metal, and therefore much more durable than cast iron arrangements.

The "Eaglet" would be very suitable for a small town, or manufacturing establishment. The Engine House is also for sale.
J. PENNO.
June 11

Flour!

150 BBLS. OF EXTRA STATE FLOUR, now arriving, and for sale by
CHAS. GEO. WILSON & CO.
june 11 117 Exchange St.

The Best Assortment

—OF—

Choice Family Groceries,

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

FOR SALE AT THE

MUTUAL STORE.

June 21—6md

Havana & Domestic

CIGARS!

AND

TOBACCO

OF ALL GRADES.

Chas. G. Wilson & Co.,

May 24 117 EXCHANGE ST.

A NEW STOCK

—OF—

Room Papers,

JUST OPENING AT

121 Exchange Street.

June 1

Slating.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons wishing to have SLATING done, that we are prepared to do it AS WELL and AS CHEAP as any others. Our prices will be from one dollar to one dollar and fifty per square, according to size of slate.
Repairing done at the shortest notice.
All orders left at No. 33 Pine Street, will be promptly attended to.
mch 24—d20w W. & U. B. DURGIN.

Indelible Pencils.

COMBS, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Scissors, Knives, &c., for sale by
July 4 CHAS. HIGHT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Whig & Courier

Good In Spite Of His Education.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

'A great rascal!' said Uncle Kerr, sauntering to the window, and looking out on somebody beneath, whom he was disposing of in this laconic fashion. 'Cut right out after the old man's pattern. Blood tells!'

With all that is lovable in the man—with all his noble, generous qualities of mind and heart, and all his pure and lofty ideals of life and character, there is a little vein of sharpness, severity, that often develops into satire, bound up in Uncle Kerr's nature.

His brief, terse sentences cut sometimes clear through a deed or a person without much mercy; and though I know his sense of right and justice, to say nothing of the real benevolence of his heart, would make him revolt from a conscience wrong, or injustice to the worst or weakest of his fellowmen, still, as I say, he has a summary fashion of disposing of them sometimes.

Aunt Agnes is just the opposite of this. I wonder if anybody ever lived for whom she would not put in her soft, voiced plea of charity, her little excuse, or palliative when it came to the worst!

Uncle Kerr's speech took us both to the window; and there on the opposite side of the street, sauntering slowly past a druggist's, we saw the subject of these obnoxious remarks, a youth, a little past the middle of his teens, with a slender, well-knit figure, with his hands in his pockets, and a slow, rather indolent gait, as though there was nothing in the world worth hurrying for, and a large Newfoundland dog following close to his heels; all this at once concentrated our gaze.

'Now, Kerr,' commenced Aunt Agnes, 'you know that remark of yours about blood is to be received with great limitations on every side. I know there is much general truth in it. I know also, that in its practical application we shall fall very wide of the mark, if we make this rule of birth our touchstone of character. The world owes some of its largest debts to men who have had indifferent fathers and mothers.

'Granted, as a general fact, but that does not upset this particular one,' resuming his seat and his newspaper.

I put in my small oar here, as Uncle Kerr playfully calls it, whenever I take part in the talk.

'What do you know about that young man's father, Uncle Kerr?'

'That he is a bad man, coarse, dissipated, vulgar. A man without principle or honor of any sort. He's made a large fortune in various speculations, and he's arrogant and, purse-proud, as that class of coarse-fibred men usually are.'

'But, Uncle, we all have sense enough to perceive the son isn't the father. He is not to blame for another's sin.'

'Rightly and bravely said. But this boy has his father's face, somewhat plastic and finer because of his youth, but the same general pattern. Then he has that indolent, swaggering air, which always stamps one, be he youth or man. He hangs around the tavern, with a cigar in his mouth, he rides fast horses, he affects the paternal style.'

'The chances are all against him, poor boy,' said Aunt Agnes, 'and yet I have been amazed to find how much pitch one's youth can pass through and yet leave the calm or womanhood comparatively undefiled. So, when I look in his young face, and think of all the power for good or evil which his father's money will confer on him, I cannot help taking courage, and breathing a prayer for the future even of the son of Dennis Knapp.'

'Well, Agnes, perhaps your faith is truer than my philosophy,' answered Uncle Kerr, in a softened tone. 'At any rate, your prayer, which is better than my carping, will not be lost; and perhaps it will bring down some help or blessing on the head of young Knapp. I am afraid it will be the first one, poor fellow!'

A good, true man to the core, you see, and despite the little native flash of severity, the soft and kindly heart was sure to come out at last.

After this I never met Slater Knapp sauntering up and down the old rambling, sleepy streets of our country town, but I thought of what Aunt Agnes had said, and wondered what 'salt there was in him,' and I used to look at him, with his young, slight figure, his indolent gait, his hands in his pockets, and his great shaggy Newfoundland, like a black cloud of fate, close behind him, with some new interest and curiosity, for I had passed him a thousand times before in the same way, without a thought.

That is just the way in life. Some chord is struck—some sudden revelation is made, and we wake up to a new thought and interest in people towards whom our feelings and thoughts have been locked up in absolute indifference before.

One afternoon I came upon him in the old fashion and it seemed to me that any one gifted with a swift penetration into human character would have comprehended something of this youth and his antecedents—a coarse rich man's son—nothing in the world to make of life but to have a good time out of it generally. It was a November afternoon, lending towards night, a dismal, hopeless sky overhead, the air charged with mist, full of a raw, pervading chill, and the beauty and brightness blotted and blurred out of everything.

I was hurrying home with a little shiver of cold all through me, that would have been a sure prophesy of stiffness and rheumatism to older bones than mine, when suddenly I came, as I said upon Slater Knapp, with his hands in his pockets, his lounging gait, whistling a tune, and the huge black shadow close behind him.

At that moment there came betwixt him and me, on a sharp run, a small, half breathless figure, which did not look as though its life had stretched into ten years—a boy's figure, with a thin, meagre, pinched face, and tired bare clothes which suited the face and told their own story of poverty, a crop of coarse brown hair over his forehead, and crying a loud, dreary, sobbing cry, that sounds so dismally from a child.

Slater Knapp stopped, so did I, and the black Newfoundland pushed his nose around the bare feet.

'What's the matter, I say?' he asked; the voice not unkindly.

'The wind blew my hat into the river, and when I leaned over to catch it, I lost the loaf of bread mother sent me to get, and we shan't have any supper to-night.'

Slater Knapp looked at me and I looked at him and we both looked at the boy.

'That's only a fresh dodge to get money. Can't cheat this child. Come on, Nero,' and he whistled to the dog.

There it was—the atmosphere in which Slater Knapp had been brought up, stifling all generous feeling, all sweet and human sympathies—there spoke out the hard, coarse quality of the father. I thought of all this as I followed the youth with my eyes, and then I thought of Aunt Agnes' prayer, and then I turned towards the small, shivering figure. It was hard to decide what to do. The clouds lowered with angry threats of rain overhead, home was a mile off at nearest—my money was all spent, yet I could not leave the child there, carrying away in my thoughts the dismal, dreary sobbing.

A quick sound of returning footsteps, a dog pushing his nose around the bare feet, and I heard a voice muttering in an undertone, as though unconscious any one could catch it,

'You'll just make a fool of yourself, Slater Knapp!'

I looked up and there he stood.

'Now, boy,' he said, his words going right to the core of the thing, 'I wonder if you have been telling me the truth?'

'I think his face answers for him, sir,' said, while the boy looked up in a swift amazement which was partly fright, for the tone, more than the words, had some inflection of a threat in them.

'I do not think that Slater Knapp had been conscious of my presence before, or if he had, he thought I was a mere child, idly watching the scene out of mere curiosity, for every one says I'm small for my years, and they are only thirteen. He darted now and then quick, surprised glances into my face, all over me.

'That's a fact,' he said at last, 'a fact like that can't lie,' turning to the boy.

'Come along with me, little fellow,' the tones smoother now into a little more softness, though quick and abrupt still you could see it was his habit.

'What for?' the child asked, shrinking back in a little fear.

'Don't be afraid my little man. I won't do you any harm, I promise. Go with me down the street there, and we'll stop at the first store and you shall have a nice new cap and a pair of shoes to boot, for those little blue toes, and then we'll go further on to the baker's, and I miss my guess if you don't have something better than a loaf of bread for supper to-night. Come now, I've got plenty of money, and I've taken a notion to throw away a little of it on you.'

He held out his hand, and the child slipped his—the long, soiled, ragged sleeve half covering it—into the youth's, and they went on down the street together, and the dog followed. And in a little while I went on too, but the tears were thick in my eyes, and I kept thinking 'Aunt Agnes' prayer! Aunt Agnes' prayer!'

As soon as I reached home I rushed into the room where the family was, and related what I had just witnessed. I think my eyes were not the only ones which held tears then. When I was through, Uncle Kerr said—

'Well! Agnes, you were right, despite his father and his education, there is hope for the boy.'

And I said, here 'But all the time I could not help feeling that Aunt Agnes' prayer might be the one thing that make Slater Knapp turn back after he left the little child.

And Uncle Kerr answered—

'And I am herein taught again that faith and prayer are deeper than all philosophies and theories of men.'

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